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## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market Street Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery Street News Stands. Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

**EASTERN.**—Vernon county, Mo., has been visited by a terrible cyclone, and many lives lost. A rich silver discovery is reported in Bandera county, Tex. The gold brick swindle has been again perpetrated in New York. Eleven of the Missouri Baldknobbers have been indicted. It is learned that a plan was formed to capture Sherman on his late visit to Cuba. While Reid has not declared against Blaine. Archbishop Corrigan denounces the Catholic Herald. One million acres of the Chippewa reservation are to be opened to settlement. The Apaches at Fort Marion, Fla., are to be removed to Ft. Vernon, Ala. It is said that Pinkerton's detectives are acting in the interest of the London Times to secure specimens of Egan's chirography.

**FOREIGN.**—Montreal has been flooded, causing great distress. Great indignation is still felt in France over the arrest on the border. Furlong's snail, near Cork, have been destroyed at a loss of \$400,000. The Toronto Mail urges a peaceable settlement of the fisheries question. There is serious talk of a rebellion in Manitoba, in consequence of certain action of the Canadian Parliament. Silver in London, 43 13-16.

**PACIFIC COAST.**—The slight misunderstanding with some Southern Pacific brakemen at Tucson has been amicably settled. The lower House of the Mexican Congress has passed the President's succession amendment. J. B. Fox died suddenly at Chico last evening. Miners are leaving Victoria for the Yukon river. Reed was yesterday acquitted at Santa Rosa of complicity in the Noon murder. A petition against Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, signed by fifty of the leading business houses of San Francisco, was yesterday telegraphed to Washington.

## AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GERMANY.

The order of the German Government is, that on notice, "German-American" citizens residing in Germany must leave the Empire. At first blush this seems a harsh and tyrannical decree. But we are assured by the German officials that the order will not be enforced against those who reside in cities and do not intermingle in local political affairs, or incite German subjects to disorder and discontent. It is contended that it has become customary for certain classes of Germans to come to the United States and after being duly naturalized return to Germany and there flaunt their new citizenship in the faces of their old comrades, and boast of their freedom from duty to the German Government, and that such conduct tends to create discontent, desertion and disorder. The doctrine of our system is that the American citizen, wherever he may be, has the right to protection of the flag. Upon this theory we would be justified in calling Germany to account for expulsion of any of our people who had not rendered themselves amenable to the criminal laws of the country. Yet it may well be doubted if the Government of the United States will seriously concern itself with the cases of those who are expelled for inciting the German people to disorder, or inspiring them with discontent.

It was never contemplated in investing the foreign born with American citizenship, that it should be used as a cloak and shield for those who wish to reside abroad permanently for the purpose of enabling them to offensively meddle in the affairs of a nation with which we maintain terms of amity. Adapting the situation to our own case, we will readily understand how the German Government looks at the matter. Let us suppose German subjects residing in this country to be engaged in the work of inciting our own people to riot and rebellion, or in stirring up strife as the German Anarchists now are doing in Illinois, Ohio and New York. The disposition in all such cases is strong upon order respecting and liberty-loving people to expel these firebrands and conspirators. Neither do we pause to consider that they are under the protection of German citizenship.

Very true, this is a republic, and we guarantee to all the right to freely write, print and speak, and hold our criminal laws to be sufficient to punish all infractions of the order of society, while in Germany there is liberty only to the extent to which a governing class grants it to the governed. While it is not likely that our Government will permit any flagrant invasion of the rights of its citizens in Germany, it is unlikely that those who go abroad to reside and still claim American citizenship, will receive much sympathy at home, if expelled from foreign countries for conduct there deemed dangerous to the local Government, no matter whether we believe that form of government to be wise or best conservative of human rights, or not. This is not a republic for the purpose of sending out missionaries to convert other peoples to our way of thinking whether they like it or not, and according to the individual ideas of the self-appointed political evangelists.

The very best use the American can make of his sovereignty is to keep his residence in this country, and let the example of the nation, and the natural results of free government do the preaching. We will be bound to protect our citizens abroad, but we may rise to the level of the wisdom of recognizing by new and express laws forfeiture of rights by abandonment in the act of taking up permanent residence abroad. The order of the German Government is just what is to be expected from a monarchy; it will do our naturalized citizens much good, since it will expose to them, in a new and strong light, the radical difference between government by the consent of the governed and government under the iron hand of imperialism. Our people have enjoyed such wonderfully broad and precious privileges as Americans, that a formidable number of the foreign-born have, if we are to judge

by their companionship with assailants of republican institutions, forgotten with that inestimable blessings they are here favored. By comparison of the liberty they here enjoy to come and go as they please, to speak and write and publish as inclination moves them, with the narrow bounds of citizenship and human rights under a European monarch, these malcontents may be led to pause and ask themselves if they are not guilty of ingratitude, to say the least, in consorting with Socialists, Anarchists and the classes who are forever "against the Government."

It is noteworthy that the peaceful, contented and best classes of our naturalized citizens express no sympathy with those complained of by Germany. On the contrary, we hear from the greater number approval of the order of the German Government. After all, that power has paid to the American system a high tribute when it confesses that it cannot with safety permit entire freedom of speech, as we do. While it fears the American citizen as an avenger of freedom, we endure the howlings and plottings of the Anarchist mob it sends to us, with annoyance only; fear is not an element in it.

## THE APPRENTICE QUESTION.

A strike prevails in the East among a class of workmen who are better paid than any others, because the employers desire to have American boys learn the trade. The workmen object, except that a given small number may be apprenticed. So long as the gate is open and foreign workmen freely admitted, why shut the doors of the trades to our own children? It is the very logic of folly to "bar out" the American boy and drive him to hoodlumism while admitting and making room for alien workmen.

Last year, says the Massachusetts Labor Commissioner, with stevedore fare across the Atlantic but \$8, over 8,000 skilled workmen came to America, worked the summer season through without protest from the trade-unions, at such wages as they never receive in Europe, and with the oncoming winter returned to their foreign homes with their earnings. At the same time the American boy found the doors of skilled trades closed in their faces, and went, all over the land, into stores and offices, and struggled as best they might at vocations not calculated to fit them properly for life.

If the immigration doors were closed, there would be much more of reason in the claim of the unions that it is injurious to all, and beneficial to none, to train so many apprentices that the supply of journeymen and master workmen will presently exceed the demand, and thus bring about lower wages and discouragement. But if it is wise and justifiable for skilled workmen to combine to limit apprentices, it is equally as defensible for employers to form combinations for the purpose of oppressing workers. Let us suppose those in all trades and vocations of every nature to combine to prevent all except a limited number from obtaining employment in such vocations, where would we be led? Certainly to the driving of a vast number into enforced idleness, and idleness is the father of crime and misery.

If the doctrine for which the silver-smiths contend in New York to-day is carried out in all its fullness, what will the unions do about the technical and manual training schools that are springing up all over the land? Do they propose to put a boycott into these aids to humanity? Suppose men take it into their own hands, as many do, to train their sons for trades independently of the unions, what will these organizations do about it? If their doctrine is sound in its defenses, and right policy for all men to adopt, then it ought to be reflected in the laws of the land, and the force and authority of the Government be brought to bear to give it effect. In that case we would have the law forbidding all beyond a certain number acquiring any of the arts and skilled trades; for if it is a good rule for one it is for all. The great surplus of workers would then of necessity be driven to the ranks of unskilled labor by this monopolization. We would thus have a limitation put upon those who, no matter what their natural ability and taste, should be trained in portrait and landscape painting, in designing, in sculpture, in modeling, in music for a livelihood, in banking, in the art of selling classes of goods, in railroad, in agriculture and all else, and by such a process we would hope to secure that equal distribution which would give all something to do at good wages.

If there are any other rational laws than those of supply and demand, or competition, to regulate these matters, the world has not yet discovered what they are. Demand is the director of industry. As the supply increases the improvement in its quality will increase also, and those best fitted to accomplish will command employment, and fluctuations of demand and supply will always be marked by a corresponding adjustment of production and labor to meet them.

## THE LEPERS.

The California Medical Society, now in annual convention, has received from one of its committees a report on leprosy in California. The committee finds that there are seven cases in San Francisco, one in Sonoma, one in Monterey, one in Alameda, and some in Southern California. The recommendation is made that these lepers be congregated and set apart from other men, and that strict quarantine be maintained over them. It is added that it would be wise to negotiate for their removal to the Sandwich Islands and placed in the leper colony there. If the Hawaiian Government can be prevailed upon to consent to this, it will be the most economic plan that can be adopted. Hawaii has several hundred of these incurable colonized in a remote place, and cut off from association with other human beings. The addition of a dozen to the number can make no difference to the colony, and will bring the Government some little revenue for a time, while the removal will take from among our people these hopelessly diseased wretches whose presence is a serious menace. Leprosy is both hereditary and contagious. The twelve or thirteen lepers now in California are sufficient in number to spread the disease far and wide among our people, and bring upon us a terrible ill for which, when once it gains a foothold, there is absolutely no specific. We have given too little attention to this

subject in California, though it concerns one of the most awful of threats to human happiness. So fearful is the committee of the Medical Society of the spread of the disease that they enter their protest against placing leperous patients in their small-pox hospitals, as is now done in San Francisco, and they advise that on the death of a leper the body be cremated, or that it be buried in chloride of lime, and that the last stitch of clothing, or clothes touched by the leper, be destroyed by fire. That it is not mere nervous alarm thus disturbing the committee, is shown by the citation of authorities of the highest order, and the opinions of the most eminent medical men in various parts of the world, with whom the committee have communicated for the purpose of thoroughly informing themselves upon the subject. As the dozen lepers we now have scattered about the State are such a source of danger to the people, it would appear that some immediate steps should be taken for their sequestration in a remote place, or their removal from the State. To wait until another Legislature meets, in the hope it will provide the means for the purpose, may be delaying at heavy cost. The counties where the lepers now are might well act in the matter at once, under the advice of the State Board of Health, and trust to the Legislature to reimburse them for such necessary outlay of money as may be involved.

## THE WORD CRAZE AND SLANG.

Edward Everett Hale says, in a recent article, that Boston takes up a new word every year, and rides it to death. For instance, one year it was "frank." They spoke with lack of discrimination of "frank pictures," "frank elevators" of architectural fronts, "frank plots" in novels, etc. Another year the craze ran to the hobby "earnest," and there was scarcely a conversation among bookish and society people in which this word was not used to qualify nouns, verbs and adverbs. But Mr. Hale has no warrant for classifying the craze for hobby words as peculiarly Bostonian. Words and phrases have, in all sections, been made pets for a season and then abandoned, giving place to newer forms of short lived popularity. It requires very little effort of memory for anyone to recall scores of these popular linguistic hobbies that have had their brief day. The noteworthy thing about the peculiarity is, that these hobby words of temporary life have in recent years become slang in nearly all cases; formerly they were at least cleanly and decent. The defense has been made that slang is inexcusable, in a large measure, for the virtue of its force, and that it fills the good office of vigor, conveying meanings with a momentum and convincing emphasis of which no other forms of expression are capable. But if this apology is good for slangy use in one case, it is good for all. If vigor and force and emphasis are the qualities most desirable in speech, then the hardest-shelled slang is most pardonable. The people of the West, of all others, are most given to the use of slang; so much, indeed, that it threatens to take its place in approved vocabularies by usage. We are mixing our good and bad English in an alarming way, and the every-day expressions of the hoodlum are finding their footing in the conversation of society and the home that the children have become infected with it. Young America to-day, justified by the example of his elders, is scarcely capable of detailing the commonest incident without consciously interlarding the recital with slang that is little short of vulgar. The result is that the vocabulary of the youth of the day, instead of being enlarged, is really narrowed and poverty-stricken, and the culture given our children in the schools appears to have little effect in correcting the evil.

## SUTTER'S FORT AGAIN.

It is to be hoped that our citizens of means will not hesitate to subscribe for the purchase of the Sutter's Fort lots, and thus secure the location here of the home for the wives and widows of soldiers and sailors. A subscription paper has been opened at this office for the purpose, and ought to be filled promptly. It is a bit of enterprise which will fairly test the public spirit of our people. To secure the location of the institution here, and at the same time save a land-mark of California history of the highest historic value, can be accomplished by the single act of making up the purchase fund for the fort plat. Failure to do this will argue lack of spirit. Our evening contemporary, the *Box*, while approving the RECORD-UNION's subscription movement, asks what is to be the cost of the plat, and what will be done with it if the "home" is not located here? The cost of the land it is believed will not exceed \$5,000. If the "Home" is located elsewhere there need be no immediate purchase. The subscriptions asked for are simply pledges to pay in case the "Home" is given to Sacramento. Sites tendered for such institutions are never needed until there has been acceptance of the tender. What is now needed is a pledge to provide the site, that the Sacramento delegation of the Relief Corps may present as an earnest of our intention. But if the "Home" is located elsewhere, still the plat should be reclaimed and made presentable, and for that purpose it might be turned over to the Pioneers and Native Sons to care for it. At any rate it should be reclaimed from private ownership, and so transformed as to be no longer a shame, but rather a feature worthy of exhibition to strangers.

## A CHICAGO OPINION.

The dispatches convey to us an expression of the Chicago Times, to the effect that the operations of the interstate commerce law put a complete embargo upon the California salmon market in the East. Even under the low rates that grew out of competition the Canadian Pacific road entered the field and took away considerable of the salmon carrying traffic. The *Times* says the same road is now making a \$1 rate to the salmon packers for delivery in Chicago, and a proportionally low rate to Eastern points. The paper adds: "Though Pacific coast business has almost ceased, probably the average from Chicago daily for the past year up to April last was 100 cars. Now a beggarly three or four carloads go forward, and these are made up of little odds and ends of household furniture, etc. About the only large contract that has been made since

the law went into effect, was a few carloads of staves over the California fast-freight line. The rates on these have advanced 60 per cent, an increase that California wine-producers will have to pay. These and vehicles are about all the substantial traffic that have been offered since the law went into effect." It will grow worse instead of better—the whole scheme of the law plays into foreign hands. It is likewise a two-edged sword; cutting down the producer on one hand and the consumer on the other. The people of the Mississippi valley will pay dearly for supplies from either side, and most producers who have heretofore responded to their trade demands will receive no compensating return for their products.

## A MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

The head of one of the chief commercial firms of the country, in giving his views to the *Epoch* of the business outlook, says the situation is encouraging. The cause for the advent of prosperity, he holds, is that the country has been going down hill for a long time, finally got to the bottom, and now there is nothing to do but go up. This is an amusing statement of the case, to be sure, but it really appears, on examination, to be the correct one. The chief thing that Mr. Cladin thinks can operate to prevent a series of prosperous years following this spring, is possible disturbance by the question of money, and the overflowing treasury vaults in view he entertains fear of that element becoming very troublesome. But this may be avoided, he holds, by the call for four and a half per cent bonds and other administrative acts authorized by Congress. There is something significant in the expression of this leading merchant concerning the interstate commerce law. He knew he spoke to the whole nation, and as one of the chief mercantile representatives of the land, when he declared that the law is "hasty and ill-judged legislation." He adds that the hope of escape from harm under it is found in the evident disposition of the Commissioners to use their discretion very broadly. He declares that all the large importers with whom he has consulted are agreed that the next Congress must modify the law.

While very many Americans think the policy of the Government party in England toward Ireland to be unjust, yet the radical Socialists sympathizing with the Irish, who a few months ago made such a parade of threats about blowing up if England with dynamite, and are now beginning to renew their vociferations, should bear in mind that the people of this country are deadly hostile to all policies of assassination. We are at peace with England; she is the nation of all others on earth the closest to us. We are of her blood and tongue, and have for her only friendly feelings. This people will not tolerate any plotting against her within their jurisdiction. We are bound to do toward England as we would expect her to behave toward us in a case where our domestic foes sought shelter with her. Neither Gladstone nor Parnell have an iota of sympathy for Socialism or Anarchism, and the method of the dynamitard is that of the Anarchist. Nothing will contribute more to bring about the policy here that now prevails in the Swiss Republic—no toleration of Anarchists—than the loud-mouthed and secret plottings of the Anarchists and Socialists in America against England and the English.

The Ohio press has engaged in a warfare against the English sparrow. If words could cure the ill of his presence, the saucy fellow would have been annihilated long ago in the Buckeye State. It is only by reading of the devastations of this bird there that we can gain some idea of what his ravages will be here. At present the sparrows are not so numerous in California that they may not be killed off. But if we wait a few years longer before acting we will be in much the same plight the Ohio people find themselves in to-day. Dr. Merriam, Ornithologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, urges that laws be passed to encourage the killing of sparrows and for the destruction of their nests. He advises that unless something is speedily done, this sparrow nuisance will become so great as to necessitate large expenditure by the National Government in order to destroy the birds.

Thanking the Queen for the favor she had so graciously bestowed upon him, and promising to do his utmost to make the "Lovers' Labor Lost," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." The "Magazine of Art" for May (Cassell & Co., New York and London), has for its frontispiece an etching of the Jones Wood painting, "Under the Chasm." The opening article has the late Randolph Caldecott for its subject, and it is illustrated. A paper describing a lot of making glass follows, and "Glimpses of Artist Life," with Mr. Wilson's illustrations. A review of M. Plon's work on Leone Leoni and Ponce Leon, and "Some Treasures of the National Gallery." Copious art notes close the number.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF AMERICA.** The works of Albert Henry Bancroft. Vol. VIII. History of Central America. Vol. III. San Francisco: The History Company, publishers.

Mr. Bancroft's third volume of the History of Central America brings that romantic narrative up to 1857 from 1801. No period in the history of the continent has been more filled with eventful years. No period in the world's history has witnessed such progress in art, science and discovery. The volume before us treats of the strongest possible contrast, exhibits to us the operation of the advance and retrogressive forces of civilization upon this continent. While the United States has kept abreast and at times led the world in all material progress, Central America, beyond the attainment of independence, has not in the same degree felt the impulses which have moved so rapidly forward. With the beginning of the century the sentiment of self-government was just beginning to find expression in the Spanish Western provinces. Central America, more fortunate than others, stepped within the circle of free States without convulsion or the shock of arms. But she did not escape internecine tribulation. In her new role she invited and received the assault of domestic foes, and ever since has been, with but brief respites, the battleground for forty by a character more tragic than any with which the people of the United States—save in one instance—have been familiar. The volume before us discloses in elaborate detail all the events that marked the contest between the Church and an oligarchy to maintain the upper hand in each of the Central American States. It treats of the Walker filibustering expedition, and of the many schemes for interoceanic communication by canal and by rail. England's claims to the Mosquito Coast and Bay Islands and other matters, political parties, the changing forms of government in the several States, industrial progress, institutional matters, ecclesiastical affairs and the social condition of the people receive appropriate consideration. As has been remarked by Mr. Bancroft, "though Central America may not have attracted the attention of historians on the same scale as other Spanish-American Republics have, the country has been through the same ordeal. It is, however, exceptional in the fact that five weak States have preferred a separate sovereign independence to being consolidated into a powerful unity."

The volume discloses to us the history of the same character applied in his entire series to all the Pacific States. We note, so far as we have read the volume (to the thirteenth chapter and up to the civil war of 1848), the same judicial calm, the same impartial judgment, has been the chief charm of the works. The earlier florid writing was mistaken by some misled reviewers for the heat of prejudice. It was rather the calmness of one deeply in love with his work, and to whom it was the most momentous affair of life. From the beginning a chief value of these works has been their evidence of calm and wonderful evidences of tireless research. We can readily conceive that all possible witnesses to be called have been marshaled in these books, and the evidence has been carefully weighed and undeniable. If the conclusions reached from this judicial examination have not always accorded with those of the reader, he at least has been exhaustively supplied with all the testimony, and left at perfect liberty to render a judgment for himself. Preconceived ideas concerning the history have had more to do with adverse criticisms of Bancroft's works than inherent faults in them. The judgment of literary men has too often been based upon other reading of coast history, which authorities have been accepted without question. It was something of rashness, in the estimation of many, for Bancroft to enter the field and shatter idols, to controvert supposed facts and expose errors, and he has, in consequence, been compelled to take some punishment at the hands of adverse critics, who have now, however, mainly been silenced by the burden of proofs and the calmer judgment of the reading public. The voluminousness of the history has been the source of objection. It is scarcely defensible, since if the history of any one of the Pacific States is considered alone, it will not be found that the Central American States is disproportionate to the gravity of the subject, or the profound interest, their romantic annals awaken. So, too, considering the history of California, we venture the prediction that critical judges to come after us will express no surprise that the details have been extended to the limits they fill. It will rather be said that in the light of such conflicting testimonies as relate to California history, the text of the historian is short of rather than in excess of justifiable bounds. Mr. Bancroft's histories will not, possibly, be so popularly read to-day as he would wish, but in years to come they will be recognized as the one complete, rounded and substantial foundation for all after historical writing and reading upon these subjects.

From John B. Alden, the publisher, New York, we have volumes 1 and 2 of his edition of the works of Shakespeare, edited by William George Clarke and William Aldis Wright. The volumes are of great value, as giving the most generally accepted text, but the volumes are of the narrow page style introduced recently by Alden, and which makes it so much more easy to read, because the rolling of the eye necessitated by the single column of the broad page is almost wholly avoided. Volume 1 contains "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Measure for Measure." Volume 2 contains "The Comedy of Errors," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Love's Labor Lost," and "Midsummer Night's Dream."

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**Catarrh.** It is most efficacious for this disease. Cold in the Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure" is a special preparation made from the most reliable ingredients, and is the best remedy for all Catarrhs of the Head, Throat, Lungs, etc.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia.** more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases: Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

**Diphtheria and Sore Throat.** Use the Extract promptly. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

**For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples.** Mothers who use The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

**Female Complaints.** In the treatment of these diseases, the Extract is used, as well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

**CAUTION.** Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine has the words, "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is new and sold only by measure. Sold everywhere. Prices—No. 1, \$1.75. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO. NEW YORK AND LONDON.

**DR. LEPPER'S Mountain Tea!**  
KIDNEY & LIVER TROUBLES, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Etc., AND FOR—  
**Purifying the Blood! TO LADIES.**

THE INSTANTANEOUS INK AND STAIN Extractor will remove all Stains of Berry, Peach, Orange, Lemon, etc. Also, from Fingers, Grease or Mold from the richest and most delicate shades of silk, Laces, Woolens or Lace without injury to the fabric or color. It is free from acids. 50 cents a bottle. For sale at

**COGINGS' DRUGSTORE**  
904 J STREET.

**A NEW PROCESS.**

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS WHO WISH their Carpets cleaned and restored so that they will appear as good as new, should send their orders to MENDES, O'NEAL & SON'S Carpet Cleaning Establishment, 172 Second street. The new renovator and Blackman Suction Blower now in use cannot be excelled for removing dust and all impurities from Carpets. We employ one of the most experienced workmen in this department.

**F. H. L. WEBER. L. E. SMITH.**

**WEBER & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HAY**  
Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, Etc.

We handle only first-class stock, and sell on close margin. Satisfaction guaranteed in quality and price.  
1217 and 1219 E. St., Sacramento, Cal.

**W. D. COMSTOCK.**  
COR. FIFTH AND K STS.,  
CALIF. ATTENTION TO THE FULL STOCK OF  
**FURNITURE!**  
Bedding, Etc.  
The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**

**HALL'S SARSAPARILLA!**  
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC ALTERNATIVE IN USE.

It cures diseases originating from disordered states of the Blood or Liver. It restores the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, relieves Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, restores the Appetite, and increases and builds the Flesh. It stimulates the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. Purifies the Blood and Beautifies the Complexion.

Sold by all Druggists.

**J. R. GATES & CO.**  
417 Sacramento Street, S. F.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Tupie Opera House—Matinee and evening. Knights of Labor—Lecture by Rev. J. C. Conners. Improved Men's picnic, May 1st. U. O. P. General Convention, May 1st. Capital City Grove, U. A. O. D. To-night. Union Grove, U. A. O. D. Monday night. Catholic Society, Prayer Hall—Address. Card of thanks.

**Auction Sales.**  
By Bell & Co., this evening.  
By H. H. Sherman, Monday.  
By Bell & Co., next Wednesday.

**Business Advertisements.**  
Byron Hot Springs, Contra Costa county. Look on 1st street.  
Lodge of five rooms to let.  
Red House—Special sales to-day.  
L. L. Lewis & Co., 1st street, near 1st.  
Selling in prices—John Deane.  
St. Rose church for sale.  
Rare chance to buy a homestead.  
For sale—Gentle Promoter corp.  
Furnish goods—Kilgore & Co.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### An Honest Reporter.

Almost everyone in Sacramento knows James Bithell, and all are pained to learn that he has lost his sight. Although blind, he has lost his sight, and although he is as interesting, as ever, his eyes are perfect in appearance, and one who is not acquainted with him would not for a moment think they were sightless orbs. Yesterday, the young man, with a number of friends in the office of the Capital Hotel, relating reminiscences of long ago, when Judge Hornblower's name was mentioned, the young man, "blower," remarked Bithell, "I want to tell you a little trick he played upon me once. During a session of the Legislature some twelve or fifteen years ago, Hornblower was 'mine host' of the Golden Eagle. He was a good landlord and a number one collector. Among his boarders was a reporter, who was writing up the legislative proceedings for the San Francisco *Alta*. The young man, rather prepossessing in appearance, bright, clever, and an altogether agreeable companion, the young man, blower called him up to his desk and asked him to settle. He owed a bill of \$20, and Hornblower demanded the coin. The young man asked for time, but the landlord was five in his demand. I was passing the door at the time, when a happy thought struck Hornblower. He said to me, 'There goes Jim Bithell, a friend of yours; he owes him.' The young man acted upon the suggestion, and I looked over the coin. Hornblower, on the first opportunity, laughed at me, and knowing that I did not get the money back, refers to the joke every time we have met during the years that have elapsed. He said to me, 'I received a letter from him dated at Seattle, Washington Territory. He referred to the loan, and asked if a certain word would reach me at Sacramento. I responded that it would, and by return mail received my money. I tell you, the young man was honest. They may be a little slow, but they will get there all the same if you give them plenty of time. I am going to forward his letter to the *Record-Union*, and no doubt he can use it to advantage in some of his Police Court lectures.'"

### Cost of Binding School Books.

Below is given in detail the cost of binding 50,000 copies of the Elementary Grammar or 50,000 copies of the Physiology, each to contain 200 pages, bound in full cloth and leather backs:

Cutting sheets, 15 days, at \$3.50	\$52.50
Folding 600,000 sheets at 75c per M.	4.50
Sewing 50,000 books, 120 days, at \$2.00	6.00
Handling sheets, 25 days, at \$3.00	30.00
Forwarding, 25 days, at \$4.00	80.00
Cutting, 15 days, at \$4.00	50.00
Stamping cases, 35 days, at \$2.00	20.00
Making cases, 70 days, at \$4.00	280.00
Trimming edges, 35 days, at \$4.00	120.00
Handling books, 30 days, at \$3.00	\$326.50

Total, \$326.50

### Cost of material for the same.

Boards, 4 tons, at \$24.00 per ton	\$256.00
Cloth, 90 rolls, at \$5.00 per roll	450.00
End papers, 25 reams, at \$4.00 per ream	100.00
Ink, 10 pounds, at \$2.00	20.00
Glue, 5 barrels, at \$2.00	10.00
Miscellaneous items	66.50

Total, \$882.50

### Which, added to cost of the labor, makes the total cost \$4,259.06.

To make them with leather backs in same style as the Third Reader, would cost an additional sum of \$821, making a total of \$5,080.06.

### Appointments by the Governor.

Yesterday Governor Bartlett made the following appointments:

Director of Agricultural District No. 3, which consists of Butte, Colusa and Tehama counties, C. H. Merrill of Colusa.

Director of Agricultural District No. 5, which embraces Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, Alexander Gordon, of San Yolo.

Directors of Agricultural District No. 7, composed of Monterey and San Benito counties, B. V. Sargent and Paris Kilburn, of Monterey.

Directors of Agricultural District No. 13, Sacramento, Yuba and Sutter counties, M. Marceau and N. D. Coombs, of Yuba.

Notaries Public—Wm. E. Hampton, Elmore, San Diego county; H. M. McGill, San Francisco; W. H. Kelly, Willows, Colusa county.

### Those "First Cherries."

A dispatch having appeared in the *Record-Union* yesterday from Loomis, stating that the first cherries of the season grown near there were shipped from Newcastle April 21st, and that Yacutie must heretofore look to her laurels as an early cherry-producing locality, a gentleman in the interest of the reputation of the latter place has sent to this office a copy of the *Yacutie Reporter*, dated the 14th instant, which says: "Yesterday we received from the ranch of W. W. Smith a box of the first cherries of the season. They were full ripe and the most reliable luxury we have enjoyed for a year. Placer county will probably claim in reply that she is the first to have sufficient ripe to make a shipment, and that just a few stray ones 'don't count.'"

### FORESTERS' REUNION.—COURT SACRAMENTO.

A. O. F. gave a reception last evening at their hall, corner of Ninth and K streets, to the members of Courts Sutter and Sacramento. The committee having the arrangements in hand surprised their members by quietly inviting the members' wives. Nearly 100 ladies responded. An excellent programme was provided—musical, literary and dancing, also a collection. The following ladies and gentlemen took part in the programme: Miss Annie Clark, Miss Kiddler, Messrs. Walling, Fortman, Perkins, W. Jeffers, Chapman, and Miss Lizzie Platt, Miss Annie Fitzgerald, Miss Myrtle Dean.

### COMMISSION ORGANIZED.—THE MARSHALL MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS met in this city yesterday, all the members present.

The Commission was called to order by Senator Goodford. Senator J. H. Miller was elected President, and J. H. Miller Secretary. The Commission adjourned to the call of the hour, they will visit Colusa, where Marshall is buried, some time during the second week in May.

No PRANO but the "Mathushel" has the tuning pins pushed into a solid iron frame. Silver Medal at Mechanics' Fair.

A SECOND-HAND Emerson square piano, 71 octave, in fine condition. A bargain for cash. L. K. Hammer's Music Store, 820 J st.

Do not fail to read our "ad." to-day. Great variety of goods on sale. Women's and misses' shoes, men's wear, hats, dry goods, etc., etc. At Red House.

SURAB satin parasols, full size, from \$1 and upwards; misses' parasols, 25 cents. Ladies' and misses' hosiery in piles, on sale at Red House.

## MILITARY NOTES.

### Prospects for an Encampment.—The Cadet Company, Etc.

On account of the Second Brigade being forced to go into an encampment as a whole, there will not be money enough to admit of an encampment being held this year and next, unless regiments and companies resolve to draw only half pay for each year, and make up the deficiency by self-assessments and contributions from citizens where the encampments will be held. It was understood among regimental commanders, when bills were before the Legislature, that only regimental encampments would be held, and there would be money enough to hold these annual drills each year, since it was expected that certain regiments and battalions would not go to camp unless compelled to, and hence so much would be saved to those who were eager to avail themselves of field practice. No doubt, if the regiments were compelled to draw full allowance, and will consequently be unable to go into camp next year. We have heard it stated that the Santa Cruz people offered \$500 for the Second Brigade were there, but it was refused. It seems the fact, this regiment should have no difficulty in getting \$500 or \$600 of it; it could be used to pay for the camp, and some seem to think that a point on the bay would be preferable—say San Rafael or Martinez, for instance. At Martinez the regiments would have the benefit of instruction from some of the regular army officers from the Benicia barracks, which is a consideration worth a great deal. Besides, it is so interesting, comparatively cheap and bathing facilities must be good there.

The new cadet company drills once a week. The attendance has been full and complete so far, and the young gentlemen are well-behaved and seem to be progressing rapidly. The only drawback has been a scarcity of officers to drill the company. The drill has been attended by the company, and the attendance is large, averaging 60 or 80, and there should be a half-dozen of the best officers present to take charge of a company each while instructions in the school of the soldier is in progress. This would not do the officers harm. Many of them need this practice in imparting instruction to others. This will be one of the best Cadet companies in the State if properly handled. Care should be taken in the appointment of new members, and a certain agreeable companion, the young man, blower called him up to his desk and asked him to settle. He owed a bill of \$20, and Hornblower demanded the coin. The young man asked for time, but the landlord was five in his demand. I was passing the door at the time, when a happy thought struck Hornblower. He said to me, 'There goes Jim Bithell, a friend of yours; he owes him.' The young man acted upon the suggestion, and I looked over the coin. Hornblower, on the first opportunity, laughed at me, and knowing that I did not get the money back, refers to the joke every time we have met during the years that have elapsed. He said to me, 'I received a letter from him dated at Seattle, Washington Territory. He referred to the loan, and asked if a certain word would reach me at Sacramento. I responded that it would, and by return mail received my money. I tell you, the young man was honest. They may be a little slow, but they will get there all the same if you give them plenty of time. I am going to forward his letter to the *Record-Union*, and no doubt he can use it to advantage in some of his Police Court lectures.'"

### Colonel Guthrie, Lieutenant-Colonel McKee and Major Neary were examined as to their qualifications and reported favorably upon.

Commissions have already been issued to the three gentlemen, who have been sent in, the staff officers will be appointed, including a Signal Officer, with rank of First Lieutenant, as contemplated in the act. The staff will consist of the following officers: Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas Wiseman, now Junior First of Company B, 1st Cavalry, of Company F, Woodland, and now a resident of this city; Captain S. D. Tobias of Woodland; Surgeon, Dr. Henry Welch, of Nevada City; and Chaplain, Rev. Carroll M. Davis. All of these officers were members of the old staff of the Adjutant and Signal Officer. The late Adjutant, Captain Neary, was elected Major, and there was no law for appointing a Signal Officer until recently. The Signal Corps will probably be enlisted specially for this service, and will not be required to attend weekly drills, and the non-commissioned staff, Color Sergeants, Right and Left General Guides can also be enlisted outside of companies, as there is now provision made for uniforming them, and also subsistence in camp.

### Members of Company G have been doing some very fine shooting lately, and we learn that the 500-yard range will be occupied hereafter in addition to the 200.

Major Fred Neary will leave for a trip to Europe on Monday, May 1st. He will be absent about three months, and when he returns the Sacramento soldiers will be stocked with "blackthorns."

Colonel Guthrie has notified the Adjutant General that it is the intention of the regiment to hold an encampment this fall, and that the regiment will require its full allowance for this purpose.

### A Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of Captain E. Brulin and wife was celebrated at their residence on Sixth street, between E and F, on Thursday evening. A number of their most intimate friends and members of the Scandinavian Social Club were present to congratulate the aged couple on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. It was a most pleasant occasion, and the guests were entertained with a sumptuous dinner. Captain Brulin's eightieth birthday. His wife, a few years his junior, is hale and hearty, and the couple who have battled together through life's journey for half a century received the congratulations of friends, children and grandchildren, and the occasion was one of great joy. The octogenarian hero was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, and his wife with a pair of gold-framed spectacles, by the members of the club. Many happy and complimentary speeches were made and congratulations extended. At midnight all were seated to an elegant supper prepared by the hostess. The aged couple were spared no pains in their preparation, and all were highly pleased with the admirable manner in which this aged, but agile and active couple contributed to their entertainment. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gustafson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Franson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Neilsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carlson, A. Swenson, Charles Anderson, A. Anderson, A. Ekman, A. Felt.

### General Williams' Will.

The late General Thomas H. Williams, who died February 28, 1886, left a will which bequeathed his estate of two or three million dollars to various heirs. It was a voluminous document, at times not exactly clear. For instance, the sum of \$50,000 was bequeathed to one of his sons, Percy Williams, but the wording of the document was such as to create a doubt whether the bequest was absolute or contingent. The court has now decided in favor of the distribution of the estate, which might be in three or five years, as the executor should deem best—the legacy would not lapse to the estate. There was no contest over the matter, the executor, Judge George E. Williams, of El Dorado county, simply taking it before Judge Van Fleet of the Superior Court of this county to have the meaning of the testator officially determined. Judge Van Fleet yesterday rendered a decree to this effect: "That the legacy of the sum of \$50,000 in favor of Percy Williams is an absolute and vested interest in fee in said Percy Williams, the date of the payment of which is postponed until distribution, and that the executor, apart from his duties as executor, up to the period of distribution, has no right to perform, and is not authorized to retain possession of said legacy or devise beyond said period of distribution."

### GERMAN RAILWAY EXHIBITION.—The first grand picnic and excursion of the season—that of Sacramento Slamm, No. 128, U. O. R. M., will be held to-morrow.

Cottrill's Grove, one of the finest places for a gathering of the kind in the State. The grounds are in beautiful condition, and an excellent dancing platform has been constructed. The Hussar Band will furnish music for the occasion. Much attention has been devoted to the arrangement of a programme of amusements, and it will be found to contain many pleasing features. Prizes will be awarded for all games. The train will leave the depot at 8:30 A. M. sharp.

### SALMON MILITARY.—The "Lake George" picnic has for its ladies—high crown and wide brim—prizes, 45 cents; and a large variety of dress hats for 20 cents. Trimmed picnic hats, with lace and flowers, 65 cents. At Red House.

### This Quick-melting Non-explosive Gasoline Stove was awarded first prize at the State Fair of 1886.

See the Quick-melting Gasoline Stove in operation at D. W. Chamberlain's, 613 K st.

Read Mendes, O'Neal & Son's Carpet Cleaning "ad." by a new process, on third page.

Latest spring styles in Millinery. Cheap—at No. 823 J street, near Ninth.

## APPRECIATED THEIR RECEPTION.

### Expression of Sentiment by the Raymond Party Recently in Sacramento.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Raymond and Whitcomb excursionists, who visited Sacramento on the 30th of last month, at an enthusiastic meeting held by them subsequently at Manitou, Colorado:

To the Chairman of the Committee of Citizens of Sacramento for the reception of the Raymond Party which passed through that city March 30, 1887. The members of the Raymond party, which left San Francisco March 20th, desire to put on record their appreciation of the courtesy of the citizens of Sacramento in tendering to them a reception in their beautiful city on the date above mentioned. An act of hospitality, so graciously conceived and so successfully executed, merits a formal assurance of our gratitude. The members of the committee of citizens, who visited us in the moving palace some miles before we reached Sacramento, and a grateful expression of friendship, a worthy harbinger and forerunner of that which was to come, met us at the railroad station, with convenient and comfortable equipages, led by the Mayor of the city and County of Sacramento, with his four splendid aides, in which we were conveyed to every part of your capital, enabled us to appreciate in its fullness the hospitality, the cordial and busy industry. We thoroughly enjoyed the gorgeous State-house, with its halls and libraries, its fine collection of the valuable picture galleries; the university, the gardens, which really are the school-houses, the gardens, of which latter every lady and gentleman took away a special and specific memory. The city is a beautiful one; its spacious growth; its broad avenues; its historic fort, and above all, its genial and generous people, the evidences of its greatness, which it shall have a great future. The members of the committee of citizens, who visited us in the moving palace some miles before we reached Sacramento, and a grateful expression of friendship, a worthy harbinger and forerunner of that which was to come, met us at the railroad station, with convenient and comfortable equipages, led by the Mayor of the city and County of Sacramento, with his four splendid aides, in which we were conveyed to every part of your capital, enabled us to appreciate in its fullness the hospitality, the cordial and busy industry. We thoroughly enjoyed the gorgeous State-house, with its halls and libraries, its fine collection of the valuable picture galleries; the university, the gardens, which really are the school-houses, the gardens, of which latter every lady and gentleman took away a special and specific memory. The city is a beautiful one; its spacious growth; its broad avenues; its historic fort, and above all, its genial and generous people, the evidences of its greatness, which it shall have a great future.

### The Coronet's inquest on the body of J. W. Vanderleith, who died suddenly Tuesday night, presumably of apoplexy, has been postponed until Monday morning.

When the case of Charles McLaughlin, charged with selling liquor without a license, was called in Justice Davis' Court yesterday, Eli M. Carter, counsel for the defendant, interposed a demurrer, which the Court overruled. The case was then set for trial next Wednesday at 1 P. M.

### At Pioneer Hall, to-morrow at 7:30, Rev. C. P. Massey, pastor of the Unitarian Society, will deliver an address—originally prepared for the occasion by the Unitarian Conference at San Francisco—on "The Sources and Satisfaction of the Liberal Christian Faith." A general invitation to be present is extended.

The average Signal Service temperature yesterday was 63.6°, which is 5.4° warmer than the mean average temperature for the 23rd day of April during nine years. The highest and lowest temperature was 75° and 48°, with a steady north and north-easterly winds during the day, and fresh northerly at night, with clear weather.

### Thursday night a number of large bowlers were seen upon the California and Oregon Railroad track between Delta and Sins, early yesterday morning, and the down-train was delayed until they could be removed, some blaming being given to the crowd, and the train was about two hours behind time in reaching the city.

Complaint has been made by residents of the vicinity and passers by, that the holes or gullies in the sidewalks of the Capital grounds at Twelfth and N streets and Twelfth and L streets, are offensive. All the holes are thrown in there and burned and the holes are not repaired. It is claimed that these pits should be placed in some less frequented place in the park.

### Bel & Co., by Direction of F. H. Russell, advertising, sold at auction in front of the Court house yesterday morning, 1, in the block between J and K, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Theodore Blaith being the purchaser for \$4,200. As an evidence of the advance in real estate values in this city, it may be mentioned that this property was offered for sale some months ago for \$3,500.

A number of members of Fair Oaks Post and Relief Corps went over to Woodland last evening to attend an entertainment to be given under the auspices of Seward Post, No. 1, of that city. The entertainment was a most successful one, and the Post's recently organized drum corps. The Sacramento Post took over with them as a present a large and very valuable musical instrument made at the Bell Conservatory in this city.

### Officers Rowland and Carroll met on Sixth street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, an ex-convict of the Chinese prison, who was arrested while passing a containing four dead chickens, minus feathers—three hens and a rooster. He said he got them at a Chinese garden near town, but the officers took him to the local jail, believing some white resident would be making complaint of fowls stolen.

Judge Van Fleet yesterday rendered his decision in the matter of the application of C. O. Casey—who is imprisoned in the county jail, awaiting trial for burglarizing rooms at the Golden Eagle Hotel last State Fair—for a reduction of bail. The Judge referred to the fact that Casey, in his arrest made a free and full confession of his guilt, and he did not see any occasion under the circumstances, for any reduction.

### The box-sheet for the amateur performance of the "Two Orphans," to be given for the benefit of the Howard Benevolent Association, at the M. M. N. Theatre, next Wednesday evening, will be open Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats can be reserved without charge, and as the seats are sold in advance, seats can get them then, as though buying tickets at that time.

A gentleman who has been on a trip to Grand Island, Colusa county, and vicinity, states that the growth of grain in that section is wonderfully fine. On the island, the grain is growing so much better, and the agriculturists viewing it express the greatest admiration. On Chas. F. Reed's ranch the appearance of the grain is equally good, and there will be an immense yield unless something unforeseen occurs.

### George Van Halten, of Oakland, has telegraphed to A. C. Anson, Captain of the United States Fish Commission, his declaration of an offer to join that organization as one of its pitchers this season, his mother being too sick to admit of his negotiating to leave the State at present. The Call reports him as saying: "No, I will not play with Chicago this season; but if my late arm holds out, and my parents are in good health, I will sail for Eastern engagements next season."

The salmon pack for 1887 is estimated at 1,000,000 cases; 550,000 cases are already packed, and the balance of the season is estimated at 450,000 cases. The U. S. Fish Commission & Co. have sold from \$5 to 70 per cent. Columbia river reports a backward season of from three to four weeks. The salmon have not run yet, and no salmon have been caught. Sacramento river promises to be less a factor in the trade than ever. Illegal fishing at all seasons, debris and seines are destroying the business, and used to provide from 100,000 to 150,000 cases per year and bring from \$600,000 to \$700,000 annually to the State.

### SACRAMENTO FLOWERS FOR LOS ANGELES.

The Bell Conservatory Company extended a contribution to the floral festival at Los Angeles, by sending an immense floral shield five feet high and four in width. It was made of choice flowers, including hyacinths and maiden's hair ferns, and covering the front of the shield were the graceful words: "The Northern Citrus Belt Sends Greetings." The company also sent some beautiful cut lilacs. A party who was at the festival, and a very competent judge, gave as her opinion that the floral piece sent by the Northern Citrus Belt was the best far to be seen in the exhibition hall.

## LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

### The Sacramento river needed to the 20-foot mark yesterday.

The east-bound overland express was again so large last evening that it was run in two sections.

### Ed. Mills' room at the International Hotel was entered by a thief on Thursday night, and relieved of a coat and vest.

The following amounts were paid into the State Treasury yesterday: Alameda county \$12,301.46; Modoc county \$16,713.18. The members of the Raymond party, which left San Francisco March 20th, desire to put on record their appreciation of the courtesy of the citizens of Sacramento in tendering to them a reception in their beautiful city on the date above mentioned. An act of hospitality, so graciously conceived and so successfully executed, merits a formal assurance of our gratitude. The members of the committee of citizens, who visited us in the moving palace some miles before we reached Sacramento, and a grateful expression of friendship, a worthy harbinger and forerunner of that which was to come, met us at the railroad station, with convenient and comfortable equipages, led by the Mayor of the city and County of Sacramento, with his four splendid aides, in which we were conveyed to every part of your capital, enabled us to appreciate in its fullness the hospitality, the cordial and busy industry. We thoroughly enjoyed the gorgeous State-house, with its halls and libraries, its fine collection of the valuable picture galleries; the university, the gardens, which really are the school-houses, the gardens, of which latter every lady and gentleman took away a special and specific memory. The city is a beautiful one; its spacious growth; its broad avenues; its historic fort, and above all, its genial and generous people, the evidences of its greatness, which it shall have a great future.

### A large number of Sacramento left for the Bay yesterday to attend the Blood Horse races to-day, and have made their arrangements to go down this morning.

A large number of Native Sons passed through the city yesterday, returning to their homes from the Grand Fair of Nevada City. Many of them remained over here until the afternoon train.

### Dr. Kenball, of Butte City, telegraphed to Chief Dr. Dana yesterday that he would be down to-day to get his father, who became insane in Sacramento on Thursday, while stopping over on his trip from San Francisco to Butte.

The only cases on the Police Court calendar yesterday were those of Robert Neely, for disturbing the peace, which was dismissed, and Napoleon Kreschard, who was sentenced to the county jail for one month, and will receive sentence this morning.

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Complaint has been made by residents of the vicinity and passers by, that the holes or gullies in the sidewalks of the Capital grounds at Twelfth and N streets and Twelfth and L streets, are offensive. All the holes are thrown in there and burned and the holes are not repaired. It is claimed that these pits should be placed in some less frequented place in the park.

### Bel & Co., by Direction of F. H. Russell, advertising, sold at auction in front of the Court house yesterday morning, 1, in the block between J and K, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Theodore Blaith being the purchaser for \$4,200. As an evidence of the advance in real estate values in this city, it may be mentioned that this property was offered for sale some months ago for \$3,500.

A number of members of Fair Oaks Post and Relief Corps went over to Woodland last evening to attend an entertainment to be given under the auspices of Seward Post, No. 1, of that city. The entertainment was a most successful one, and the Post's recently organized drum corps. The Sacramento Post took over with them as a present a large and very valuable musical instrument made at the Bell Conservatory in this city.

### Officers Rowland and Carroll met on Sixth street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, an ex-convict of the Chinese prison, who was arrested while passing a containing four dead chickens, minus feathers—three hens and a rooster. He said he got them at a Chinese garden near town, but the officers took him to the local jail, believing some white resident would be making complaint of fowls stolen.

Judge Van Fleet yesterday rendered his decision in the matter of the application of C. O. Casey—who is imprisoned in the county jail, awaiting trial for burglarizing rooms at the Golden Eagle Hotel last State Fair—for a reduction of bail. The Judge referred to the fact that Casey, in his arrest made a free and full confession of his guilt, and he did not see any occasion under the circumstances, for any reduction.

### The box-sheet for the amateur performance of the "Two Orphans," to be given for the benefit of the Howard Benevolent Association, at the M. M. N. Theatre, next Wednesday evening, will be open Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats can be reserved without charge, and as the seats are sold in advance, seats can get them then, as though buying tickets at that time.

A gentleman who has been on a trip to Grand Island, Colusa county, and vicinity, states that the growth of grain in that section is wonderfully fine. On the island, the grain is growing so much better, and the agriculturists viewing it express the greatest admiration. On Chas. F. Reed's ranch the appearance of the grain is equally good, and there will be an immense yield unless something unforeseen occurs.

### George Van Halten, of Oakland, has telegraphed to A. C. Anson, Captain of the United States Fish Commission, his declaration of an offer to join that organization as one of its pitchers this season, his mother being too sick to admit of his negotiating to leave the State at present. The Call reports him as saying: "No, I will not play with Chicago this season; but if my late arm holds out, and my parents are in good health, I will sail for Eastern engagements next season."

The salmon pack for 1887 is estimated at 1,000,000 cases; 550,000 cases are already packed, and the balance of the season is estimated at 450,000 cases. The U. S. Fish Commission & Co. have sold from \$5 to 70 per cent. Columbia river reports a backward season of from three to four weeks. The salmon have not run yet, and no salmon have been caught. Sacramento river promises to be less a factor in the trade than ever. Illegal fishing at all seasons, debris and seines are destroying the business, and used to provide from 100,000 to 150,000 cases per year and bring from \$600,000 to \$700,000 annually to the State.

### SACRAMENTO FLOWERS FOR LOS ANGELES.

The Bell Conservatory Company extended a contribution to the floral festival at Los Angeles, by sending an immense floral shield five feet high and four in width. It was made of choice flowers, including hyacinths and maiden's hair ferns, and covering the front of the shield were the graceful words: "The Northern Citrus Belt Sends Greetings." The company also sent some beautiful cut lilacs. A party who was at the festival, and a very competent judge, gave as her opinion that the floral piece sent by the Northern Citrus Belt was the best far to be seen in the exhibition hall.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

### Dr. F. W. Hatch, of the Napa Asylum, was in the city yesterday.

Rev. Thomas Filben returned last evening from San Francisco, where he has been all of the week on business.

### Mrs. J. C. Howell, of Dallas, Tex., mother of J. C. Conners, Mayor of Dallas, and sister of D. S. Hyams, arrived here yesterday on a visit to her brother, whom she has not seen for fifty-one years.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: J. C. Ball, C. H. Davis, H. H. Henley, Woodland; Ed. Wilcox, St. Helena; Jackson Hatch, Red Bluff; James E. Isaacs, Red Bluff; J. E. Meahan, A. Caminito, Jackson; C. W. Croset, Folsom; Charles Copp, Woodland; H. Farenholz, San Francisco; John Butler, Auburn; Jacob Korn, Korn's Ranch.

### Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Henry C. Dunn, Boston; L. Zobel, P. H. Krait, W. H. Brown, Nate Mayer, T. H. Holm, Mrs. F. Parks, J. N. Dodge, Mrs. Dr. Frisk, W. A. Fitcham, San Francisco; James A. Johnson, New York; C. W. Farde, Buffalo, N. Y.; Daniel Stewart and wife, Indianapolis; W. E. Denison, Fort Henry, Ind.; James E. Hayden, Williamsport, Pa.; F. A. Johnson, Marysville; L. F. Lisk and wife, Ottawa, Ill.; L. B. Holmes and wife, Woodland; Madeline Madden, Boston; Mrs. W. R. Pond, Woodland; Fred P. Baker, New York; J. M. Bently, Pendleton, Ore.; J. C. Bedell, Colusa; John C. Tuhano, C. R. Smith, Maryville, Mo.

A party of Eastern excursionists who have been stopping at the Golden Eagle for a day or two, viewing the Capital City, left yesterday to resume their tour of the State. They left in the morning, and a pleasant incident occurred, the other members of the party presenting Mrs. Dr. M. H. Hull, of Boston, Mass., with a beautiful vase and an elegant bouquet, in honor of her birthday. The presentation speech was happily made by Mrs. Warren Covell, of Boston, and was briefly and feelingly responded to. While the occasion was so pleasant, and the feeling was expressed so differently, one lady with smiles, and the other with tears.

### Under the auspices of the Brio-Brac Club, and with other assistance, a party was given at the residence of General Tozer last evening a very successful and highly entertaining party concert.

There were vocal solos by Mrs. Neale, vocal solo by Mrs. Carter and Mr. Neale; vocal solo with harp obligato, by Miss Gerrish; harp duet by Mrs. McDord and Miss Gregory; flute solo by Mr. Neale; vocal solo, flute obligato, by Mrs. Carter and Mr. Neale; vocal solo with harp obligato, by Miss Gerrish; harp duet by Mrs. McDord and Miss Gregory; reading by Mr. Devlin, and an essay by Mr. Malaga, on the subject of Sordans and Evans. The accompanists were Mrs. Auerbach, Mrs. Neale, Miss Sordans and Miss Gerrish.

### CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon Miss Woodhouse will appear for the last time in the sensational drama, "The Two Orphans," supported by the Edmonds-Cooper Dramatic Company. Miss Woodhouse has made a distinguished mark for herself in the character of Louise, and few have played it as well. To-night the company will appear for the last time, presenting the romantic California drama "Among the Pines," with Miss Woodhouse as the heroine. The company consists of Mrs. Neale, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Lansing and Miss Wells—all competent players in the leading roles. There is no objection to a night of Friday, Hallen & Hart's Specialty Company.

### AN ACTIVE CANVASS.—The local committee





# STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Reports Read at the Meeting at San Francisco on Thursday.

At the meeting of the State Medical Society on Thursday the following interesting reports were read:

BY DR. T. W. HUNTINGTON.  
Dr. T. W. Huntington, of Sacramento, read an able report from the Committee on Surgery. Among other suggestions made in the paper were remarks upon the history and practice of that branch of the medical profession. It is interesting to note the rise of surgery from empiricism to the dignity of a science. There is no century which does not complete a volume in its history and mark the march of advancing thought. The experience of the doctor taught him the superiority of cauterization in general practice over "silk threads." As sanitation is important to public health, so is the drainage of vital moment to surgery. For stitching up cuts in the face and neck, he believed horsehair, rendered aseptic in boiling water, was preferable to silk. The omission of any precautionary measures on the part of the operator is at all times hazardous, both to himself and the patient. In fracture treatment, most of the disasters recorded are more apparent than real. Some of the appalling apparatus at present used in the department of surgery deserves, in the opinion of the reader, a respected niche in some medical museum of antiquities. The restoration of form and function of limbs in operative surgery can, in many cases, hardly be hoped for. The crisis in such operations is generally reached in the initial dressing of the injury. A temporary dressing perpetuated upon an obvious displacement with a view to improvement in a future examination of the case, is contrary to all common sense and humanity. Bandaging is an art susceptible of improvement of great perfection, and may even be made an agent of relief and comfort to the patient, rather than, as often happens, an additional means of suffering. Many disasters are due to negligence on the part of the attendant in properly adjusting the supports of the affected member in a position correct to the alignment, as well as convenient to the comfort of the patient. The fatalities attending anesthesia are suggestive of homicide and should be forever avoided when possible. The superiority of chloroform over ether as an anesthetic is now universally admitted, so that now the choice of an anesthetic is more a matter of principle rather than of judgment. "Let us," said the speaker, "have faith in those methods which have withstood the test of years, for in the words of Emerson, 'Show us the man who has acted, who has not been the victim and slave of his actions.'" The paper was heartily applauded and passed to print.

Dr. J. W. Hatch, of Sacramento, read a report of the Committee on Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence was read by Dr. J. W. Hatch, the Chairman. He stated that the number of inmates of the State Insane Asylum had increased every year. In the last two and a half years the increase was 400, and there are now 2,600 inmates. The boundary lines between the insane and the sane are so extended as to include opium-eaters, intemperates, the weak-minded, idiots and many other classes not heretofore regarded as insane. Another factor of this increase is the extended longevity of those cared for in the asylums. There has grown up among the people an increased faith in the superiority of the treatment of the insane over that afforded at home. The insane may be divided into three grand classes: the acute cases of mania or melancholia, those afflicted with homicidal or suicidal mania, and the victims of delusion—the simple monomaniacs and the large army of cranks. An asylum for the treatment of the acute cases of chronic insanity is an absolute necessity. "We had a bill," said he, "providing for such an institution placed before the Legislature, but it failed of the gubernatorial approval. I do not hesitate to say that the great majority, even two-thirds of the insane at Napa and Stockton, are incurable and beyond reasonable hope of recovery. The annual expense per capita for the care of the patients is at Napa \$142, and at Stockton \$149; but an examination of reports of 52 other institutions in this country shows but four asylums more economical. We have advanced much in methods of the care of our patients, but little in the matter of treatment with the view of their restoration to home and society. At Stockton there are but three assistant physicians to care for 1,400 patients. The system of non-restraint is slowly superseding the old methods of strait-jacket, locked doors and mechanical control, but the overcrowded condition of our asylums, however, interferes with much progress and we are unable to classify the cases to any extent. Commensurate would say cure all that are curable at any cost, and care for the incurable as kindly as possible. A large class of inmates are received at the asylums which have no place there. Idiot children are often received because no provision is made for them elsewhere, and if rejected they return again for admission. The law providing for the support of certain ineligible cases at the expense of the supervisors of different counties has in every case proved ineffective, and the Stockton authorities have given up the plan of returning them home. The complement of the Stockton asylum annually received is not to be overlooked, and they have to be placed in the midst of respectable people of weak minds or harmless idiots. The inmates may be better conceived than described. Frequently commitments are made to the asylums which should never occur." The speaker knew of men resident in the Stockton asylum who were found unable to walk a step or get up out of a chair without falling out.

The address was received with great applause and was ordered printed.

BY DR. E. E. OATMAN.  
At the evening session Dr. E. E. Oatman, of Sacramento, read the report of the Committee on Medical Legislation. He presented an extensive paper on the subject of the recent Legislature. He said: "Exposed as we are to the constantly threatening inroads of the infectious and contagious diseases which are epidemic, and at times epidemic, in Mexico and South America, the importation of which would be most disastrous to our country, and in the sacrifice of human life, but in the destruction of its commercial property, we naturally look to our Legislature for recognition of the paramount claims of preventive or State medicine as the one means by which protection can be afforded to our State in such emergency. Unfortunately for us, our Legislature has never been back to have had the mental capacity to comprehend the necessity that existed for remedial agents. This incident is noted, who, as far as sanitary knowledge was concerned, were perfectly what the old Roman law would call 'Mente Capti.' During the last session of the Legislature the regular class of law-makers were largely in the majority; few of them, very few indeed, could realize the fact that vital statistics were of any value to the welfare of a State, and when a bill was introduced making it a necessity that a certificate of vaccination should be produced prior to the admission of any pupil into the public schools of the State, one of the brilliant Senators from San Francisco moved that the enacting clause should be stricken out, which was promptly done. This incident is noted in a striking manner the mental caliber of the men with whom preventive medicine had to struggle in the legislative halls. Men that cannot believe that science has produced other men who are willing to sacrifice their pecuniary profit that humanity may be benefited, or that a measure could or would be brought before them that did not convey a downright sting, or personal consideration; if they could not discover either for themselves or friends, they would without scruple lay any such bill aside as unworthy of their consideration. Under these painful conditions State medicine had no chance to have her voice heard within the walls of the State Capitol until disease came to the rescue. Small-

box crossed the frontier, and henceforward rendered an appeal to reason no longer necessary. A bill was drafted and passed unanimously, granting the State Board of Health \$10,000 to quarantine the State and prevent the spread of a disease already entered upon its work of destruction. State medicine, through its representatives, at once entered upon its mission, and through its efforts the disease up to the present time has been restricted to its original place of development. Public confidence has thus been restored, and the cause of preventive medicine has been materially advanced."

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Filed April 16, 1887.)  
April 16, 1887—Antonio L. da Rosa to Filemora Rosa—Lots 8, 9 and 10, Second and Third streets.  
April 16, 1887—Mattie C. Hogeboom to Henry Hogeboom—South 70 feet of lot 8, P and Q, Seventh and Eighth streets, \$60.  
April 16, 1887—Arthur P. Hogeboom to Henry Hogeboom—South 70 feet of lot 7, P and Q, Seventh and Eighth streets, \$60.  
June 21, 1886—Wm. B. Bradford and wife to Anna Yule—West half of southwest quarter of section 2, township 36 N., range 5 E., \$3,400.  
(Filed April 15, 1887.)  
April 15, 1887—Sarah Bullard, administratrix of Frances Morris, deceased, to E. D. Bullard—One-sixth interest in lot 2, F and G, Fourth and Fifth streets, \$150.  
April 15, 1887—E. D. Bullard to John W. Heath—Lot in Michigan Bar, \$150.  
April 15, 1887—John W. Heath to M. B. Riley to M. B. O'Brien—South 100 feet of west half of lot 8, E and F, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; \$150.  
April 15, 1887—Andrew Carlaw to Peter Bohl—East half of lot 7, M and N, Ninth and Tenth streets.  
(Filed April 15, 1887.)  
April 15, 1887—O. W. White to Margaret B. Beatty—East 48 feet of south 56 feet of lot 4, G and H, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.  
January 15, 1887—Fred, George and Elizabeth H. Hooker—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, E and F, Sixth and Seventh streets, \$2,000.  
April 16, 1887—J. E. Dixon and wife to John J. Kelly—West 30 feet of east 60 feet of north 100 feet of lot 4, Q and R, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, \$100.  
April 16, 1887—H. Beatty to Elizabeth M. Beatty—Block between L and M, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.  
April 16, 1887—Cynthia L. Green to Peter B. Green—Part of swamp land survey No. 88, Sacramento county, containing 66 acres, \$500.  
April 16, 1887—Margaret E. Crocker to Mary E. Crocker—East 38 1/2 feet of south three fourths of lot 5, second and Third streets, \$100.  
(Filed April 20, 1887.)  
April 20, 1887—Carle & Co. to A. C. Tuttle—East half of lot 8, H and I, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, \$1,122.  
(Filed April 21, 1887.)  
April 21, 1887—Mrs. Agnes Bowe to William H. Howard—Lots 3, 4 and 5, First and Second streets; lot 6, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 7, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 8, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 9, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 10, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 11, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 12, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 13, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 14, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 15, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 16, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 17, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 18, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 19, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 20, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 21, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 22, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 23, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 24, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 25, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 26, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 27, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 28, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 29, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 30, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 31, Tenth and Eleventh streets; lot 32, Tenth and Eleventh streets; 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